

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
BUREAU OF BIOLOGICAL SURVEY

Form Bi-689

FIELD DIARY

Mr. E.A. Goldman

(Official title.)

Period, Oct. 24 to Dec. 15

1930
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Oct. 24, 1930.

Left Washington, D.C., en route
to California, 7.35 P.M. with Dr.
C. W. Nelson.

Oct. 25.

Arrived Chicago 2.15 P.M. Left
Chicago 9.30 P.M. Gave talk in
evening to local chapter of Isaac
Walton League.

Oct. 26-27

En route

Oct. 28

Arrived Los Angeles 8.30 A.M.
left Los Angeles 11 P.M.

Had luncheon with Mr. Raymond
L. Spears of Inglewood who is
much interested in predatory
animal problem and is
consecutive director of the
American Trappers Association and
writer for Hunter-Fisher-Trapper

Oct. 28. con,

In evening had dinner with
Mrs. Donald R. Dickey and Alrian
Van Rossem in Pasadena.

Oct. 29.

Off train on stopover at
Fresno where I began vacation
at 11 A.M.

Oct. 30 to Nov. 6.

On vacation at Orosi, Calif.

Nov. 7, Berkeley, Calif.

Rounded official travel at
11 A.M. at Fresno by automobile
and arrived Berkeley about
5 P.M.

Nov. 8-11, Berkeley, Calif.

Working at Univ. and conferring
with officials.

Nov. 12-13 San Francisco,
Calif., attending convention of Calif.

Wool Growers at Palace Hotel, and
confused with Poole.

Nov. 14 Redding, Calif.

Left Berkeley 1 P.M. with Mr. G. L.
Sumner on a trip to Modoc Co.
to investigate predatory animal
control in the field. Reached
Redding about 7:30 Morning spent
in conferring with Mr. Fred K.
Webb in charge of the research
branch of the Calif. Fish and
Game Commission.

Nov. 15, Alturas, Calif.

Left Redding about 9 A.M. and
reached Alturas about 9 P.M.
after a long hard day through
falling snow over the Sierras.
A number of cars were found
one or two wrecked and others

Nov. 15 con
in the ditch or abandoned along
the road.

Nov. 16 All the way to
Mt. Bidwell, ^{dep't of state Game Warden}
Raymond Fletcher says
deer, sheep, cattle take
fat bait. Says local Goat
man traps ^{overfence of goat} ~~traps~~ (Louis
Kafader) and hunts them
in as his work. Also in
spring he follows his
traps and scalps coyotes.
~~Kafader~~ Fletcher ^{is} ~~is~~ ^{and volunteer}
helps sheep for fee and
Urreles Sheep Co. Fletcher is
deputy game warden for
leaps, dragon & mts. Skunks
and badgers Fletcher says,
range up to top of mts. He
thinks porcupine ^a ~~has~~ ^{has} teeth

Nov, 16 cm.

necessary to do a good job.
In spring best for poison
to fall per traps, fall out
for traps because scent
works well then as coyotes
are rutting, considers local
trapper numbers too near
town & too near highways.
Not so many badgers
& skunks in mountains.
Kafodin born & raised here.
Coyotes work about 7 when
full prime up average.
Skunks about 1.50 to 2.00
Badgers about \$1.00. Badgers
said to be "just a few"
Skunks about same as
former numbers. No foxes
here.

Nov. 16 con.

Louis Rafader on roll
last year from 1st Sept.
to 1st Jan. ~~Feb. 15 to part of April.~~ Thinks
traps more successful than
poison in fall. Thinks
coyotes kill a good many
ducks and labe. Coyotes
five times more abundant
this year than last fall.
Has 4 lines of traps & poison.
2 badgers only in traps this
year.

5 skunks last month, not
many during cold weather.
Badgers very few during
winter.

Thinks trapping instead of
poison would have been
better last fall, but during
winter poison can be used.

Nov. 16 con.

to best advantage.

Coyotes may carry bait
and drop them, also ravens
sometimes carry them.

Sheep very abundant - field
11 chickens for dinner.

Sheep only worth about
50 cents according to prices
quoted by Fur Star.

Of animals poisoned 75%
only about $\frac{1}{3}$ food.

All poison feed past.

Coyotes roam a great
deal and follow the sheep
herds.

Goats after cattle mainly
when damage reported.

Sheep ~~of~~ - field
worth about 10 or 12 but
most are tame so price worth
.75 to 1.00.

Nov. 16 con.

Practically all coyotes will kill sheep.

Mt. Fox - very few in country. Need about 3 men in this valley to properly handle predatory animals.

Deer decreasing - killing too many bucks.

Antelope - Caught one in trap that he released. About 26 near Cowhead Gap, Mo. Numerous across line in Nevada. Antelope increasing.

Procyon. Formerly common - now very rare.

Marten - Said to be a few in country but has never seen one.

Skunks. Three kinds - broad-striped, narrow-striped & civet cat. Broad-striped most abundant.

Nov. 16 con.

Wolf = now very scarce
or all gone - One caught
escaped by tearing up
No. 3 Victor trap about 5
years ago.

California quail - None
here formerly, 12 brought
in five or six years ago
a few other ~~years~~ ago
have never had so many
coups in the country.
Have been hunted for several
years, but protected by feeding
in winter and by leaving land
which was posted and thus
protected. Open season of 30
days in December.

Does not think coyotes kill
many deer.

Sage hens decreasing - thinks
coyotes destroying nests. Has found
tracks near nests, of coyotes.

Nov. 17 (Mon.) Ft. Bidwell
to Alturas, Calif.

Conferred further with Raymond
Fulcher at Ft. Bidwell and left about
9 A.M. for Alturas where we arrived about
1 P.M.

Considerable snow fell last night
but weather has cleared ~~today~~.
Had a slow trip over mt. between
Bidwell and Alturas and snow
plow was necessary to clear the
upper slope. Little snow however,
and melting fast at Alturas.

Talk with C. T. Godfrey,
about $\frac{3}{5}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ of cogs he planned
lost.

Cogs more numerous this year
owing to low price of fur and
pinto traps not working

Nov. 17 con.

Poison far more efficient
than traps. Trapping requires
more work and skill than
poisoning.

Men paid about \$125 per month
and furnish their own traps poison
usually a car which costs
about \$35 per month cutting
not pay to about \$90. Horses
also used in bad weather by
rough ground.

A good many magpies and
crows killed.

Magpies work on boards of
sheep and ~~horses~~ cattle carrying
maggots.

Coyotes eat rabbits in winter.
Coyotes kill deer.

Men average about 20 coyotes
a month.

Nov. 19

Thinks coyotes pull sage hen.
Thinks about 1 to 15 coyotes
are killers and are most
difficult to destroy.

Have fat better than tallow
when weather not too cold or
too hot. Tallow best for all
around bait.

Traps better than poison for
very smart coyotes.

Dogs not practicable here - too
much brush and rough country.

A good many porcupines taken.
Each individually worse than
coyotes.

30 head of sheep killed out of
one herd coming out of mountains
this year.

9000 head of sheep in Modoc
Co. - 900 supposed to be poisioned
by sheep men.

Part with Godfrey

Nov. 17

No robes since 1916 that he
knows of. At that time there was
a good deal in Modoc Co.

Nov. 18 (Tue.), Alturas, Calif.

Made a trip today with C. L.
Summer and C. T. Godfrey to points
near Bieber, Modoc Co. where we
inspected four of his poison
stations.

Stations consisted of carcasses
of sheep about each of which
at a distance of about 10 yards
^{about 10} yellow poison baits had been
placed. These carcasses were
partly covered with snow and
no tracks of predatory animals
were seen about them. These
~~deliberately~~ were placed in open spaces or
in sage brush flats surrounded

Nov. 18 con.

by forest.

Odocoileus. Many deer tracks seen in territory near Bieber, where there is a good stand of yellow pine, intermixed along the borders and at the lower elevations with buckbrush and mountain mahogany. One deer had gone up to a sheep carcass and walked around, apparently smelling it and had then walked off.

Coys, no tracks seen, suggesting that they are not numerous on ground covered today.

Nov. 19 (Wk) alludes to near
Visited poison station ^{station} of
leommer.

1st one horses farm where
6 coyotes had been settled. Pct

Nov. 17 cor.

5 or 6 bait stations within a few feet. Showed one dead one that had been scalped. One of bait stations ~~had been gnawed~~
~~before the time of~~
by mice. 2 had been scalped according to Hunter. A bounty of \$30 paid in Glen Co. according to Hunter. Hunter was formerly a bounty hunter in Glen Co. where \$15 was paid. Skimber said to run up during winter.

2nd station placed about 10 days ago - horse went in flat - dead coyote 40 ft. away. Sign on tree for 2 stations.

3rd station - 75 yds from road road - head of horse - 1 dead marten.

4th station in open, north ^{about}

Nov. 19 em.

5th Sta. 3 old carcasses
of coyotes.

6th Sta. All bait gone and
one dead Perom. manic. Not
not snared by coyotes. Reusable
today by hunter. Poison signs
at all places examined.

One Milton Thompson
sheep her about 50 miles
and two her 10 or 15 miles
long. Thinks he can trap
as many coyotes as he
can get in. Has poison
sometimes but does not
like to do it says when
he does always poison
something he does not know
to such as dogs.

Has found where coyotes
filled antelope in deep snow

Nov. 19 cm.

in winter.

One man near Bunker
lost 18 lambs from
coyotes one morning.
Would like to see all
coyotes caught.

Believe any coyote can
be caught at time in
a trap.

about 200 traps,
2 to a set,

badgers 15 or 20 in a
season.

A very few badgers are
valuable, but most of them
are worth only 75 to 100
Caught 10 in Sept. that he
did not turn loose & 4
last month that were
loose loose. Badgers are
valued by sheep men as
lambs fall into holes.

Nov. 1900.

Man named Louis would not let happy trap or fire place but thought benders were beneficial as they caught squirrels but they took nearly all his turkeys and now he wants happy.

Skunks have been near Bieber got nine under his house. Skins \$0.50-\$1.00 now - worth 3 or 4 during war. Also worth little last year.

Goats 2 or 3 dozen keep a year, worth \$5.50 per day. Costs about \$25 to run them just for goats. Part of year does house. Selenis coyotes can be

Nov. 19 con.

trapped to advantage the
year around, but not
luck in summer, not
very successful with Gosh
scent, used his own.

Poison - Has only used
poison at one station this
season.

Drank 24 coyotes & 18 cats
last month - 30 coyotes
& one cat in Sept.
Poison easier than
trapping.

Nov. 20 (Thurs), Alturas to Willows,
Calif.

Left Alturas, 8:30 A.M.; arrived
Willows 6 P.M.

Road over pass through Sierra to
Redding in good condition. Road

Nov. 20 con

was through the mixture of transition and upper Sonoran zone region. Yellow pine covered mountains or elevated areas alternate with upper Sonoran slopes and ^{small} valleys the floors of which are overgrown with sage brush. ~~Here~~ In many places are old lava beds rather heavily overgrown with timber. General area is good deer country but apparently overstocked at least in places and generally heavily stocked with sheep. Sheep and deer both crop mountain mahogany heavily.

Nov. 21 (Fri.), Berkeley.

Returned to Berkeley via Davis, Jeff Willows about 8:30 AM and arrived Berkeley about 3 PM.

Nov. 21 con.
Had conference with Hall.

Nov. 22 (Sat.) Berkeley
Confined with Trinell and
Hall, and they informed me
plan to have Hall go with me
to Nwoda would have to be
given up. Confirmed with
Sturton and borrowed specimens
of mountain lion Pleistocene
material for comparison at
M.W.Z.

Nov. 23 (Sun.) Berkeley.
Leaf. Worked all day at M.W.Z.

Nov. 24 (Mon.). Finished
work on lions and raccoons at
M.W.Z. Confirmed with ^{part of} Dixon
in afternoon. Left Berkeley for
Reno at 9:50 P.M.

Nov. 25 (Tue.) Reno, Nev.
Arrived ~~at~~ 6.45 a.m.
Confined with E. R. Sans.
Arranged to go out tomorrow
with a trapper on a long
line north of Reno.

Nov. 26 (Wed.). Reno, Nev.
Made trip of about 100
miles over trap lines with
Mr. Grener.

Coyotes. One found in trap.
Not very abundant at present.
Trapper says will be more
abundant a little later.

No fur bearing animals
found and no evidence that
many are taken. Grener says
he takes a few in the summer.
Practically no badgers out
now. Also occasionally gets

Nov. 26. sun.

a little spotted hawk

Set about 200 traps one in a place. Sixes screen to cover pan of trap, and a round tool to hold ^{one} spring down while setting the others. Trap anchored to ~~stone~~ ^{tree} gives some alkali dirt to prevent freezing in.

Badger. Gruber showed me fragments of one caught in summer that was found dead in trap. During summer badgers caught are released if not too badly crippled. During season when fur is prime they are saved for the fur.

Nov. 27 (Thurs.) Reno, Nev.

Spent most of day (Thanksgiving) with E. R. Sans.

At 14th of Dec. 1928 went to
1.81 P.M., 31st news says, a
pitch 300 lbs. In a number of
in spring fed 35 coyotes, about
according to his report, 100 &
killed in camp for.

Nov. 28(Fri), Reno to
Austin, Nev. Left Reno about 9 A.M.
arrived Austin about 4:30 P.M.
Weather clear and not very cold,

Nov. 29(Sat.) Austin to
Ely, Nevada. Left Austin 8:30 A.M.;
arrived Ely about 4 P.M. Camped
with Ray Rasmussen in evening.

Unmerciful snow here, then
taking up trap lines frozen in.
Poison lines ~~near~~ this general
vicinity not very accessible now.
Coyotes kill on drifts in summer

At Manhattan, lower end of
Snowy Valley, Sept. 1928. See
Brothman took 78 coyotes and
2 bobcats using traps & poison
in one night. Rasmussen
~~visited~~ ^{selected} place, and placing
poison near water hole picked

Nov. 29 (Sat.)

up 2 ~~2~~ coyotes killed in one night. ^{Mr. Schmidlein} ~~in range of Frank Rose~~

Coyotes killing sheep. In a small valley bet. Reese River Valley & Monitor Valley in 1930 lambing on an unworked area coyotes killed 54 out of 60 lambs in a group that had been segregated in one night. Sans Corp report after report shows no off losses or no heavy losses on lambing grounds where work has been done intensively, whether by poison or trapping.

Use of poison instructions of man is not to put poison on private land or public domain without consent of man ranging stock there. On Nat.

Nov. 29 (Sat.)

Forest, however, poison may be placed where wanted by F.S. and other permittees regardless of disapproval of some individual.

Nov. 30 (Sun.). Ely, Nev.
to Eureka, Nev.

Conferred with Roy Rasmussen, Field Supervisor, last night and this morning left Ely about 8:30 and returned as far as Eureka where we arrived shortly before noon. In afternoon went out to inspect poison lines north of Eureka. ~~The~~

Poison lines inspected. Those north of Eureka had been out since about November 11. Visited about a dozen stations, placed

Nov. 30 (Sun.),

usually on an eminence along the edge of the valley. Stations consist of quarters or other large portions of a horse shot and the meat divided for the purpose. Part of carcass is studded with poison ~~in~~ ^{and} encased in small ball of caulk tallow; the poison inserted in deep cuts in the flesh of the horse.

Fox bears. None found north of Eureka.

Coyotes. None found north of Eureka. Sans and Rasmussen say that in the higher country where poison is used that most of the coyotes are killed in the latter part of winter.

Dec. 1

~~Nov. 31~~ (Mon.) Cimarron to

Rockwater and return.

Made a long round with Sans and Rasmussen over poison lines put out by the latter. Most of them comparatively recent, some out only about a week. Stations placed on eminences mostly along borders of valley, but a very few in valley bottom. ~~about 25 stations~~ ^{about 15 stations} coyotes, found only 3 all at one station not far from a ranch. At some of the other stations it appeared probable that some coyotes might have been picked up as there were tracks of cars or horses. In most places, however, the stations proper were undisturbed except that a good many of the baits

Dec. 1
~~Nov. 31, 1900.~~

scattered about could not be found and had apparently been taken by birds and some perhaps by rodents.

Magpie. Nine magpies found poisoned - 2 at one station.

Raven. Five ravens found. In two cases these had been devoured apparently by coyotes.

Shrike. One dead shrike at poison station. Rasmussen said it was the first he had ever observed.

Thick Mice. Six white-footed mice found near stations - one on carcass.

Weather. Most of snowgone days clear and mild - hard freezing at night.

Dec. 2 (Tue) Eureka to
Reno. arriving about 8 P.M.

Sam and I returned to Reno,
and Rasmussen left for Ely.

Dec. 3 (Wed) Reno, Nev.
Examining files.

Dec. 4 (Thu) Reno, Nev.
Spent day going over trap
lines of Fred Grinn, out as
far as Carson River.

coyotes. One only taken.

Fox bears. - None.

Dec. 5 (Fri.) Reno, Nev.
Examining office files.

Dec. 6 (Sat) Reno, Nev.
Attended meeting of Nevada
Sportsman's League. General
discussion of game situation
in Nevada, including predatory
animal problem.

Dec. 7 (Sun) Sacramento,
leaving, left Pens 8.10 a.m.;
arrived Saato. 3 P.M.

Dec. 8 (Mon), Berkeley,
leaving.

Confined with C. G. Poole
and left Sacramento 3 P.M.
arrived Berkeley 5.29 P.M.

Dec. 9-13, ~~Berkeley~~, Berkeley.
Riveted at Berkeley until
1.45 P.M. on the 13th when I
left with Mr. E. L. Sumner
to continue predatory
animal investigations in
northwestern part of state.
Confined with Joseph
Dixon, Joseph Grinnell
and E. R. Hall in regard
to predatory animal work
and with E. W. Nelson worked
over lion material in M. V. Z.

Dec. 9-13 con.
Arrived at Willits at 8:15
P.M.

Dec. 14 (Sun) Willits
to Alder Point, Calif. and vicinity.
Left Willits about 8:30
A.M. Reached Garberville
at noon. Foggy in morning
but cleared later.

At Garberville Standard Oil
Service Sta. man said he
had trapped for many
years but not so much
last two years as fur
prices were rather scarce.
He attributed this to large
number of trappers in
recent years and said
some thumbs and ears
were poisoned ~~for~~
generally. He thought

Dec. 14 con.

Opposed to foxkin.

Deer. Fairly numerous according to Standard Oil Service Sta. man, but bucks rather scarce comp. with does. Four or five years ago in winter he saw about 20 aged deer mainly bucks though had died for over ranch apparently from disease as they were fat. A number died elsewhere in this general region.

Dec. 14 '00.

Augur near Alder Point
Montgomery, Oregon;
about 20 or 25 coyotes
on this range not to
mention of about 7000
and about four or five
on adjoining range also,
white tail of about
18000 a
Worked off on fer
foot beginning ~~at~~ about
12 years, did considerable
poisoning.

Douglas Prior, for
of Blooming formerly
afforded to poisoning
now in favor of dip.
Worked under Polson
on recommendation of
Prior but never met
Polson. Worked under
two other men, but only
saw each of them once.

Dec. 14 1911

They never saw poison
bait put out.

Paterson and Bradford
tried by traps that
coyotes were sometimes
poisoned but stopped
later because he could
not find coyotes.

Paterson a good many
skunks and coons along
open slopes and ridges.

Good skunks and coons
Paterson and Bradford
gave on top of ridges.

Began trapping 18
of Nov. and has caught
so many since,

skunks, wild cats,
coyotes, ~~etc.~~ mice

Dec. 14 con.

spotted Skunk, mink
otters,

Sets traps for coons
about water,

Has taken 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ bushels
since Nov. 18.

Few wild cats poison,
as they do not like
tallow baits.
Every spring a few
lambs are killed by
coyotes

Ralston at ~~Black~~^{Rock}
Goof happen, Succeed
Montgomery, Both
traps & poison but
uses traps mainly.
In poison has found
as high as 60 bushels in
one night. Used to poison

Dec. 14 con.

carcasses in back country and set out poison traps about them. Neighbors have 20 poison stations, Suffield destroyed stations, but did not go back to do that, was told to be careful not to put poison near traps.

Russ a big stockman in Humboldt Co. employs Tracy of Blosberg to run coyotes with hounds. Also gets some help from Goat, fast traps when coyotes kill his lambs got 5 with hounds and Goat mangot one.

One of owners of white ranch puts out poison

Dec. 14 'em.

indiscriminately, about 1700 sheep on White Ranch. Only got about 20 out of 70 traps this year on White Range this year.

Patton caught 7 or 8 coyotes last winter. He does not do much poisoning and when he does it careful.

Good happens not deer for poison baits are very sly about it. Was told to string out old does filled with poison. Deer meat best bait. Coyotes who have not learned to like it do not care for sheep.

Dec. 14 con.

meat,

Deer - Set a few but not success~~ful~~.
Most resolute against
poisoning but sheep
men for it.

Cattle men formerly
against poisoning but are
now more in favor of
it.

Many fui beans trapped
die because traps not
properly attended.

Spurbs poison, others
out scent and others
come to it, but where
a skunk has been trapped
coyotes will not come,
got 110 and was raised
to 120, got drunk and
was fired twice.

Dec. 14th m.

Ranchers ~~bothered~~ finding
most of ~~logwood~~ all the
year around.

Could make more
money working for
Gadd. them for himself.

Priore lost winter
past him \$10 each as
fancy for 2 coyotes
Gadd happen could
not catch.

One happen told him Ralston
last winter ~~named~~ ^{named} ~~leap~~ ^{leap}
~~leap~~ ^{about} ~~leap~~ ^{about}
~~leap~~ ^{about} ~~leap~~ ^{about}
them away, while trying
to catch coyotes filling
Priore's sheep.

Montgomery ~~told~~ says
Ralston last winter put
out poisoned mule and
told him to take for funs

Dec. 14 con.

Skunks found at stations.
Good trapping do not
report fur bears caught
caught and he did
not. He spent out
some and gave about
\$50 worth to a woman
who needed the money
one winter.

The figures if 300 coyotes
are killed in a month
in the state that it
would mean that twice
that number of fur bears
would be taken.

Possibly great numbers
of skunk on White Ranch.
In trapping for coyotes
eight or 10 skunks are
caught. Given to some
at the Peltin & O'Brien

Dec. 14, 1901

especially about 1919 and
1920 when there was a
candy country of fox
coyotes.

Poison kills more fur-bearers
than traps. ~~Private~~ Private
trappers could handle
coyotes singly alone if
farmers would pay high
bounties - say \$30 for
pelties.

Mass & Shiffen buys his
furs. Expect to get about
\$1.35 for a puma and 4 to
\$4.50 for coyotes.

Skinned coyotes have to be
trapped and can not
be eaten until all the
septics are eaten.

A year ago last spring
skinned peltin coyotes.

Dec. 14 cont.

filled traps or traps
they every night for
the Raccoon, at one
time 17 men and 21 dogs
were out after ~~one~~ ^{one} ~~the~~ and
he finally trapped it.
You can trap Raccoons every
other day now.

Had good poison lines
yesterday 70 miles long.

1 Did not and in over
so far while working for
Goats - coyotes first,
Advised later late in
season not to save them.
Coyotes worth about
\$6 now.

Coyotes sometimes den
in wood rats nests.
Coyotes feed on dogs
squirts in summer
- great deal of poison

Montgomery says:

White on adgor ranch uses poison heavily and scatters it everywhere, and Montgomery says he could take up right now and there is skunked by a dead right by his ranch cabin. Montgomery very got so there while he got close to 50 during same time here. (18000 acres poisoned against 7000 poisoned less.) Patten on 7000 acre place uses mostly traps is careful and a good coyote trapper.

18:00

Dec. 14 cm.

put by private persons. Here, Montgomery feeds sheep and says sheep dogs can get used to muzzles and work pretty well. or five years ago he took orders from Prior and put out poison in 27 dogs.

Powered one old sow, and a good many coyotes, cats, skunks, coots,

Good poison is tallow of buck deer male & walls dried in narrow fat. Used grouse and squirrel for bait. Old timers use mutton fat. French men use deer as bait,

Nov 18 '11.

Dec. 14 con.

Rabson works, he thinks
under Prior's direction
as he did.

Mr. Prior, blocking
Prior's runs Godman
to suit himself.
Harded sheep for Prior
for several days while
waiting for goat
about 22 miles of
dog tangled line was
on Prior's land.

Dec. 15, Alder Point,
W.W. (Trip to Stockburg Rd.)
point near)

Mr. Patton says:

Coyotes. Some can be taken
with horns but too slow,

Patton only measure.

~~Fox~~ bears kept down by
trappers. Only lost 10 or 15 years
that it paid to trap.

Each coyote can be figured to
be killing a sheep each night
when around the sheep.

Loons sometimes kill lambs.
In one case nine lambs killed
one night and 5 another
night by one com as shown by
tracks.

In Rock Mountain country
about 30 miles from here about
10 years ago when coyotes were
abundant of 3000 sheep 250
to 300 sheep were killed.

Dec. 15 con.

Frank Logan of Farm Bureau at
Logan distributes poison.

Some poisoning but not so
much done in summer.

Golden eagles ~~used to~~ kill
some lambs at lambing time.
Eagles fly down and catch lambs
behind shoulders and sometimes
fly up with them several
hundred feet and drop them.
Also catch a good many turkeys.
Usually kill four or five
eagles at lambing time.

Tom Murphy, Blackbury, says,
a coyote ~~spotted~~ for 26 years.
Trapping best.

When a boy about 36 ~~ago~~ years
ago coyotes rare.

Murphy used poison altogether
as a boy, man 5 or 6 months about
6 years ago.

Dec. 15

About 3 years on Russ' Ranch
of about 2000 acres there was
extensive killing of coyotes by
coyotes. attempts were
made to poison but finally
killed by ~~traps~~ ^{traps} by Bowman,

Killed many fur bears by
poisoning. claims fur bears
follow ridges. A good many
coons on ridge. Seven years
ago coons abundant in orchard
well up on hills but not now
as he poisoned a good many.

Frank Wilburn Trinity Co.
Used poisoner bid fur bears
poisoned.

When poisoning for foot was
not required to report any fur
bears except those turned in.

Rowlison a good trapper and
cautious user of poison.

Dec. 15th

Andy Bowman at Taylerville
a good man.

Should have more Gov't men
on job - present force can
not take care of coyote
problem. Hounds good to
catch coyotes though get
traps wise.

Dally quail formerly very
abundant but now scarce
although little hunted.

Deer - Die of disease in
considerable numbers at times.
This happened ~~the~~ 12 or 13 years
ago and about 2 years ago.

Coyotes very abundant about
nine years ago - not many now.
Murphy traps a little but not
much.

30 15

D H. Prior says, 40 years ago
gray foxes very numerous
now very scarce, Bobcats
scarce about 20 years ago,
very

Old Indian woman remembers
when there were elk in this
country,

Later learned from Polson that
Russ Co. strongly supports
work & Perry the Mgr. is
cooperating closely with
Polson.

v

9

10 15

Bill

Dec. 15

1 Russ owns about $\frac{1}{4}$ of
Co. and allows no mole
petion since experience
of 3 years ago. ^{[not true] Perry, Pendleton,}

Prior and Toobey Inc. formerly
opposed but now in favor
of petition.

D H. Prior says:
Coyotes first began to appear
in Blockbury section in the
early eighties. 16 county bounty
put on before coyotes became
very numerous. Fur not worth much.
Coyotes increased in numbers until
work by Survey. Now he has been able
to turn out 812 sheep without a killer
with practically no loss. Hounds were
used extensively here in old days
when coyotes were thick with small
results. Golden eagles kill some
lambs and occasionally are poisoned.
Bobcats kill deer, but not many.
Sheep here. Once saw three eagles kill
a speckling deer.

PENALTY FOR PRIVATE USE
TO AVOID PAYMENT OF
POSTAGE, \$500.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
BUREAU OF BIOLOGICAL SURVEY.
WASHINGTON.

OFFICIAL BUSINESS.

U. S. Department of Agriculture,

Washington, D. C.

Bureau of Biological Survey.

Roll 1 - Calif. 19²⁰

- 1 - Person shooting - houses
head near Adin, Modoc Co.
32-1 sec - 1 P.M. Nov. 19
- 2 - Type of country portion
near Adin, Modoc Co. Farms
lie in middle of foreground.
32-1 sec - 2:30 P.M. Nov. 19
- 3 & 4, ~~the~~ Looking toward Mt. Shasta
& Lassen Peak across plain.
32-3/5 - 11 A.M. Nov. 20
- 5 - Lava bed & mt. Shasta near
Bump. Digger pine left in
middle distance. Most of lower
yellow pine. 32-4/5 - 12 m.
Nov. 20.
6. Brownish sub. mahogany 40 miles
north of Reno. 32-1 sec. 12 m.
Nov. 26